Library of Congress

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

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**The Polish Constitution**

Library of Congress
# INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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**On the Cover:** Janina Hoskins, former Polish specialist in the European Division, examines a volume from Thomas Jefferson's library that relates to the Polish independence movement. The books are kept in the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

**Cover Story:** Thomas Jefferson's broad interests made him a sympathizer in Poland's struggle to gain its freedom. The Library has opened an exhibit to mark the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution. 163

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# Senate Hears Billington on '92 Budget

Testifying on LC's fiscal 1992 budget request last week, Dr. Billington and senior managers reported that a good start had been made on arrearages, book deacidification and LC's planned National Center for Science and Technology Information Services.

"This Library," said Dr. Billington, "can make major new contributions to the nation's growth and prosperity if it can both sustain its historic services and, at the same time, begin using new technologies for national needs." Appearing April 11 before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, chaired by Sen. Harry Reid, a Nevada Democrat, the Librarian outlined the budget request:

"We are requesting a total of $359,962,000, including authority to obligate $23,292,000 in receipts, for a net increase of $51,558,000 over fiscal 1991."

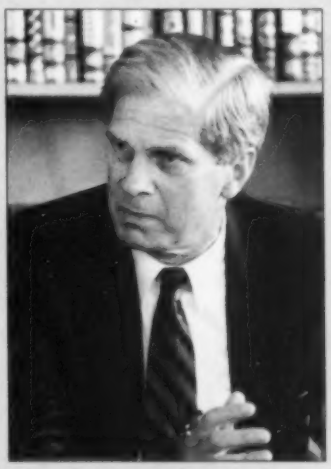
The overall increase, he noted, had two almost equal parts. The first part—$27.3 million—was for mandatory pay and price level increases needed simply to sustain current efforts—notably the battle against the arrearages of some 40 million uncataloged items, mostly nonbook items, in the Library's collections. The second part—$27.7 million—was needed to "preserve and prepare" the collections for the 21st century, notably including $7.6 million for replacement of aging LC electronic technology.

In effect, the Library was requesting a 9 percent increase above the basic "stay-even" level to continue rebuilding the Library, a step begun with Congress's fiscal 1991 appropriation. As LC officials noted, in constant dollars, the Library's annual budget declined by 13 percent between FY 1980 and FY 1990; the number of personnel dropped by 11 percent.

The Librarian's budget testimony followed his Feb. 6 presentation before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Feb. 25 and March 11). In addition, Dr. Billington and senior LC managers responded to Sen. Reid's questions about:

☐ **Arrearages.** Of 164 new "anti-arrearage" jobs funded late last year for FY 1991, 116 had been filled under LC's time-consuming federal hiring procedures after a massive recruiting effort. All 164 are to be hired by June. All will require some training.

☐ **Science and Technology.** Under way are plans, developed by an LC special project team, to create a National Center for Science and Technology Information Services (under Constituent Services), which would include a new national data source directory, as well as the existing National Translations Center with its scientific and technical information culled from foreign sources.



*"This Library can make major new contributions to the nation's growth and prosperity if it can both sustain its historic services and, at the same time, begin using new technologies for national needs."*

*—James H. Billington*

☐ **Mass Deacidification of Books.** After years of study and experimentation, the Library will be ready to select one or more deacidification contractors in July. The first shipments of LC books to be deacidified are planned for 1992.

☐ **Congressional Research Service.** CRS Director Joseph E. Ross said he would submit proposals to the Senate subcommittee for filling vacant but authorized policy analysis positions, particularly in the science field, at Sen. Reid's request.

☐ **Books for the Blind.** The long lead time required to develop new playback (talking book) machines by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped stems from three factors: 1) extensive participation of the "consumer" in the testing and evolution of the machines; 2) incorporating new advances in technology, for example microprocessors, in specifications for new models; and 3) changes in contractors.

☐ **Revolving Fund Reform Legislation.** After close consultation with other libraries, the Library plans to ask Congress to: 1) modernize old laws covering LC authority to continue providing current fee-based services and 2) to give LC authority to expand fee services as needed and wanted by various LC constituencies throughout the nation.

Among those LC managers testifying with Dr. Billington besides Mr. Ross were Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for collections services; Donald C. Curran, associate librarian for constituent services; Frank Kurt Cylke, director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; Herbert S. Becker, director, Information Technology Services; and Kenneth E. Harris, director for preservation.

# Library Asks for Permission To Have Architect Rent Space

In addition to discussing the budget, Dr. Billington last week also appeared before Congress to ask that the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) rather than the General Services Administration (GSA) be authorized to rent storage space for LC.

The Librarian, accompanied by James Trew, director of Integrated Support Services, testified April 10 before the House Public Works subcommittee on public buildings and grounds, chaired by Rep. Gus Savage, an Illinois Democrat.

Said the Librarian:

"The Library of Congress currently occupies 325,922 square feet of space leased by the General Services Administration at five locations in the Washington metropolitan area.

"The Architect of the Capitol is charged by law with structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress buildings on Capitol Hill, including a new site on Sixth and East Capitol Streets for which this committee authorized purchase during the last Congress. The Library of Congress maintains close liaison with the Architect of the Capitol's staff in the maintenance of our buildings. It would be desirable for the Architect to become the Library's lease agent. The Office of the Architect of the Capitol is well aware of the Library of Congress's special requirements for the preservation of its varied and often fragile collections. These requirements include special temperature and humidity controls to preserve the more than 97 million items in the collections, which comprise much of the patrimony of this nation.

"Making the Architect of the Capitol the leasing agent would be cost-effective for the legislative branch of government," Dr. Billington continued. "The Library's estimates for rental costs for fiscal 1992 reflect a 49 percent increase because of newly imposed General Services Administration rate increases. These increases do not reflect the actual costs GSA is paying for the buildings.

"The Library of Congress understands that the General Services Administration administers a national building program which may necessitate variations and changes in its costs to administer its program as well as its own timetables and formulae for changing its costs.

"But the Library of Congress, in accordance with our own tightened management and at the direction of our Appropriations committees, is trying to do realistic long-range planning for the Library, including space requirements and projected future costs. We can more realistically make these projections in future years if our leases are managed by the Architect of the Capitol, who is an officer of the legislative branch and subject to the same fiscal timetables as the Library of Congress.

"These charges by the General Services Administration, an executive branch agency, apart from being increasingly costly and not subject to control, would seem to be an inappropriate addition to the legislative branch budget and it cannot be properly integrated and evaluated in the legislative branch appropriation procedure.

"I appreciate this subcommittee's addressing this issue at this time," he concluded.

## Ukrainian Deputies See Democracy Up Close

Thirteen deputies to the Ukrainian Parliament (called the Supreme *Rada*) got a close look at how a democratic government functions during a recent 10-day trip to the United States that included a visit to the Library.

On April 11, William H. Robinson, deputy director of CRS, provided an overview of how CRS serves Congress. Also partaking in the orientation were Stuart Goldman, CRS's Soviet specialist; Dan Mulhollan, acting chief of the Government Division; and others who specialize in fields such as economics, library operations, computer systems and CRS products development.

The guests also visited, among other areas, the Law Library, where they donated a copy of the Declaration of Ukrainian National Sovereignty, passed by the Supreme *Rada*, July 16, 1990.

The deputies, who were on Easter recess, traveled to Indiana, Illinois and Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency to learn about democratic governmental infrastructures and especially how federal and state governments interact in the United States. While in Washington, they received special tours and briefings from members of Congress, Supreme Court justices and officials from the White House and federal agencies.

The deputies represented a broad spectrum of political parties. Two of them are Communist Party members, and the others belong to various parties of the Democratic Bloc (called *Rukh*, or "the Movement"). The latter included Ukrainian dissident journalist and former gulag political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil.

When Mr. Chornovil was covering the trials of several Ukrainian intellectuals in 1965, he was outraged at what he saw as the court's lack of regard for Soviet law. Refusing to

appear as a witness at a subsequent secret trial assured him a place in the gulag; his petition to the public prosecutor of the Communist regime in Ukraine assured him a place in the annals of the history of human rights in the Soviet Union.

"I am not asking you for anything," he wrote. "Numerous inquiries, demands and intercessions have crashed against the cold wall of your indifference. . . . The orgy of searches and interrogations still makes the Ukrainian intelligentsia shudder and makes it impossible for many of its members to do creative work in peace and quiet.

"You are apathetic to human tragedies, to the demoralizing effect of fear, which like a slimy serpent, creeps into the lives of many a Ukrainian family," he continued. "For you, it would seem, only the law is omnipresent." (*The Chornovil Papers*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968).

Most of the deputies had never been to America and wanted basic facts about how information is disseminated in a free society. For instance, Deputy Pavlov Movchan, a poet and former gulag prisoner, asked how CRS knows it is not receiving disinformation, as Westerners received in 1932 when William Duranty of *The New York Times* reported that there was no famine in Ukraine.

Deputy Bohdan Horyn wondered which facilities CRS uses to learn about the many political parties in Ukraine as well as the other 14 republics of the Soviet Union, and his brother Deputy Mykhailo Horyn, a leading *Rukh* figure, asked whether CRS staffers read Ukrainian-American newspapers.

For his part, Stuart Goldman asked the deputies about Gorbachev's threat to fire the heads of the state banks in the various republics that do not forward funds to Moscow. Deputy Volodymyr Pylypchuk, who specializes in economics, responded that Ukraine was developing its own banking laws, tax structure and monetary system.

One of the current versions of the new Ukrainian banking law before the Ukrainian Parliament has a provision allowing a Soviet bank on the territory of Ukraine, "just as we have a branch of the Bank of Canada or Japan, et cetera," he said. Mr. Pylypchuk also noted that "if Mr. Gorbachev wants to fire the heads of the state banks in the republics, that will resolve the whole issue rather quickly!" —*Natalie Gawdiak*

Democracy in action: William Robinson addresses Ukrainian deputies (from left) Volodymyr Cherniak, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Aleksandr Yemets on April 11 at the Congressional Research Service. *Photos by Natalie Gawdiak*

Dan Mulhollan (left) listens as Stuart Goldman makes a point to the Ukrainian deputies.

# Library Announces Book Preservation Plans

## *Status of the Mass Deacidification Program*

The Library is moving ahead with its plans to preserve its collections using commercially available mass deacidification technologies.

The program's goal is to process 1 million books a year and extend the life of books at least threefold, from 300 to 500 years for new books, by neutralizing acid and by depositing an alkaline reserve (an acid neutralizer) to protect them from pollution. It will take 20 years to process the 14 million books in the Library's general and law collections and all incoming books. A panel of experts is evaluating proposals for a five-year contract.

The Library developed and patented a deacidification process and licensed the technology to the private sector through the Commerce Department in 1989. At the direction of Congress the Library is soliciting deacidification services from the private sector.

In September 1990, the Library issued a request for proposals for deacidification of its collections. The solicitation is performance-based, that is, the performance requirements are stated in terms of expected results. This will assure open competition from all technologies that demonstrate the capability of safely deacidifying and providing an alkaline reserve on a mass-production level.

Proposals for various processes were received in March and are under evaluation by a panel of experts including library administrators, conservators and scientists. Peter Johnson of the Office of Technology Assessment is chairing the selection panel. The panel will submit its findings to the Library in June.

In order for offerors to submit treated books as a part of their proposals, library staff assembled matched sets of 500 books representative of the Library's general and law collections from exchange and gift surpluses and purchase from a publishing remainders firm. The Institute for Paper Science and Technology in Atlanta was chosen competitively to test and evaluate treated sets of 500 books submitted by offerors to demonstrate the efficacy of their processes. The analyses of the results will form a part of the data to be used by the panel in selecting the best process or processes for the preservation of the Library's collections.

LC hopes to contract for mass deacidification services in summer 1991. Assuming one year for the construction of the processing facilities, production-level deacidification of the Library's collections will begin in 1992 and continue, under this five-year contract, through 1997. This contract is for the deacidification of books only.

A book is a book is a book, isn't it? Donald Sebera (left), a chemist in the Preservation Office's Research and Testing Lab, and Gerald Garvey, project support services officer, look over the composite representation of books from the Library's general and law collections. These volumes make up a random sample from the Library's collections to determine the physical definition of what a book is for contract purposes and to ascertain the number of items that are brittle and their size, country of origin, type of binding, amount of acidity, fold strength, etc. The average size of a book to be deacidified will be 7 by 10 by 1 inch and weigh 2 pounds. No book more than 15 inches in any dimension or folio size is considered a "book" for the bid proposal. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

# The Polish Constitution:
## *After 200 Years, Its Promise Is Being Realized*

*by Janina W. Hoskins*

*During the bicentenary of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, the charter will undoubtedly be reexamined in light of the recent changes in Poland toward more democracy.*

In the late 18th century the old, large and weakening Polish Kingdom faced mounting troubles on many fronts.

In 1772 its three covetous neighbors, Russia, Prussia and Austria, annexed a third of the kingdom's territory and continued to threaten the state's independence. All the while, Russia maintained strong military forces in Poland.

Internally, the country was plagued by an almost anarchic system of government in which any single member of the Sejm, or national assembly, could overturn a decision of the majority simply by saying no. This system of *liberum veto* was ripe for corruption. Assembly members were targets of bribery and other forms of pressure as Poland's neighbors sought to interfere in internal affairs.

There was, however, a strong movement of citizens who resented this intervention and who looked for a way to rehabilitate their country. During the 1770s and '80s some of them knew of the American Colonies' struggle to wrest their liberty from Britain. In fact, there had been Poles—Tadeusz Kościuszko and Casimir Pulaski were the most prominent—who had taken an active role in America's Revolutionary War and who had been impressed with the ideological bases of the country's independence movement.

The king's castle in Poland, where the Constitution was debated; painting by Jan Seydlitz

During that time, the Polish press had given considerable space to events in America. In late 1787 the draft of the U.S. Constitution was published in *Gazeta Warszawska* (*Warsaw Gazette*), and the writings of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Thomas Paine were available in Poland. Moreover, this interest continued after America had gained its independence.

Poles also knew European political thinkers who wrote of the need for more rational and equitable systems of government. There are, for example, references to the presence in Poland of books by France's Gabriel Bonnet de Mably and Gabriel Francois Coyer, who blamed the *liberum veto* for much in the malfunctioning Polish government. Coyer also noted that the Sejm represented only the nobility, while the British Parliament represented the entire nation. These writings gave many Poles hope that, despite domestic disarray, their country too might achieve stability through reform.

But Europe was not the only place where intellectuals were sympathetic to Poland's efforts to restore its nationhood. One of the most prominent sympathizers was an American, Thomas Jefferson, even as most of his attention was focused on British- and French-American relations.

His library (which the Library of Congress holds) included the *Virginia Gazette* for 1741–1783, in which there were many references to Polish affairs. Jefferson's tenure in Paris as the U.S. minister to France from 1785 to 1790 had brought him in contact with many Poles and persons having Polish connections, and his correspondence provides many indi-

*(Cont. on p. 165)*

# LC Opens Exhibit Honoring Polish Constitution

On May 3, the Library unveiled a small exhibition observing the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution. The anniversary is especially noteworthy because the May 3, 1791, document is the world's second-oldest written constitution in modern times, preceded only by the U.S. Constitution of 1789.

The Polish document was also the first written fundamental law in modern Europe. Thomas Jefferson wrote that the current world had three Constitutions worthy of honor: those of the United States, France and Poland. The Library was "authorized and directed to commemorate the anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities" by a joint resolution of Congress, adopted Nov. 7, 1990, as Public Law 101–532.

The "3rd of May Constitution" as it is called in Poland, revolutionized Polish society and government. When it was instituted, Poland already had 800 years of history behind it and was still a world power. Before the country's first partition in 1772, its population was 12.5 million, while the population in the American Colonies was less than 4 million.

Due, however, to an anachronistic system of government (see main story), Poland's power declined. This system led to anarchy and was the cause of Poland's first partition. The Constitution, a product of the Four-Year Sejm (1788–1792), was enacted to turn around the government and prop up the nation's falling fortunes.

Although the Constitution was promulgated during the Enlightenment and was influenced by modern English, French and American models, it nonetheless failed to prevent Poland's fall. The Constitution was in effect only for a short time, and some of its provisions never came into effect because of the political situation. In 1793 the second partition occurred, and in 1795, after the third partition, the entire territory of Poland was seized, variously, by Russia, Austria and Prussia. Poland disappeared from the map of the world for 123 years.

In spite of these realities, or perhaps because of them, the Constitution became a symbol of Polish patriotism, pride and the fight for independence, which never died. When in 1918, Poland reemerged, May 3 became a national holiday. It was abolished by the Communist government in 1945 and reestablished in 1990 by the country's first post-Communist parliament.

**The Exhibit.** "The Bicentennial of the Polish Constitution: All Power Shall Be Derived from the Will of the People" is on indefinite display in the Madison Building. The exhibit's subtitle is from Article 5 of the Constitution.

The display includes the "New Constitution of the Government of Poland, established by the revolution, the third of May, 1791" (London: J. Debrett, 1791). The Library has both the first and second edition of this contemporary English translation. The one on display is the first edition and belongs to the Library of Thomas Jefferson, housed in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The revolutionary events leading to the Constitution were followed closely by the United States and reported in its daily press. The exhibit contains the original *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 27, 1791, from the Library's Serial and Government Publications collections, giving a full account of the events of May 3 in Poland and a synopsis of 11 sections of the new Constitution.

Another highlight of the display is *Considérations sur le gouvernement de Pologne et sur sa reformation, projetée en avril 1772* (*Remarks on the Government of Poland and on its Reformation*). Written at the request of the Polish patriot circle by the famous French thinker Jean Jacques Rousseau, this book was published in London in 1782 after Rousseau's death. The book is part of the Law Library Rare Book Collection.

The exhibit also contains another Law Library item, Hugo Kollataj's *O ustanowieniu i upadku konstytucyi polskiey 3-go maia 1791* (*The Establishment and Fall of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791*) published in 1793 in Krakow (falsely listed as Metz). Kollataj was a political and education activist, one of the most prominent ideologists of the Polish Enlightenment Movement, an organizer of a group supporting the reform ideas during the Four-Year Sejm and one of the Fathers of the Constitution—along with the last Polish king, Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski.

The governments of Prussia and of Czarina Catherine II of Russia were disturbed by the events in Poland and the proceedings of the Four-Year Sejm. Foreign powers were fearful of Poland's becoming stronger. To allay those fears, the two Marshals (speakers) of the Sejm, the Crown Marshal Stanislaw Malachowski and the Lithuanian Marshal Kazimierz Nestor Sapieha, at the direction of King Stanislaw Augustus, drafted and signed an official document to the attention of Catherine II, addressing her concerns. This Rare Book and Special Collections item is a broadside, printed side-by-side in French and Polish.

*—Bozena Sarnecka-Crouch*

# Italian Artist's Works Were Model for Reconstruction

When Poland set about rebuilding the Old City of Warsaw after its destruction in World War II, officials looked to the work of an Italian painter as the basis for reconstruction.

The works were by Bernardo Belotto, better known as Canaletto (1720–1780). The artist had been educated by his uncle Antonio Canale (1697–1768), who was also known as Canaletto.

View of the Old City of Warsaw by Canaletto

The younger Canaletto had been a court painter in Dresden and Vienna before being hired in 1767 by Polish King Stanislaw Augustus. He worked in Warsaw until his death in 1780. By that time he had painted more than 20 views of the Polish capital and its vicinity. He depicted panoramic views as well as individual streets, churches and houses. Like those of his uncle, Canaletto's works were extraordinarily detailed and precise, showing great topographical accuracy. Thus they were highly useful in rebuilding the Old City just as it was before its destruction.

**Constitution** *(Cont. from p. 163)*

cations of an interest in Poland. His book purchases in Paris also demonstrate his interest in Polish topics.

In Paris Jefferson became acquainted with Princess Elzbieta Lubomirska, sister of prominent leader Prince Adam K. Czartoryski and mother-in-law of count Jan Potocki, a member of another prominent family, as well as with the writer, politician and statesman Julian U. Niemcewicz. He also had met the Abbé Scipione Piattoli, an Italian Catholic clergyman, who was, at first, merely the tutor of Princess Lubomirska's nephew, but who returned to Poland to become a confidant of King Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski.

Furthermore, beginning in 1786, the king's confidential secretary was Lewis Littlepage, a Virginian who knew Jefferson and who often wrote to him about the Polish Kingdom's internal affairs. In addition, the Polish king's "press agent" in Paris was Philip Mazzei, whom Jefferson had known in Virginia and who consulted Jefferson on the advisability of his becoming the servant of a foreign king while remaining a U.S. citizen. Littlepage and Mazzei both fought in the Revolutionary War.

Through the mediation of Mazzei and others who worked for the king, Poland was surprisingly prominent in the West European press, particularly in some French-language newspapers that were published outside of France, thereby dodging French censorship. Most prominent among these papers was *Nouvelles extraordinaires de divers endroits*, better known as the *Gazette de Leyde*.

While Jefferson was U.S. minister to France in 1785–1790 he was a devout reader of the *Gazette de Leyde*. He considered it so important a source of information on European political events that when he returned to America to become secretary of state he arranged for some U.S. newspapers to receive it as a trustworthy guide to developments in Europe.

Thus there is substantial evidence to support the view that there was a Jeffersonian influence on the attempted reform in Poland.

On May 3, 1791, Poland instituted a new Constitution that abolished the old system of *liberum veto* and took several important steps toward the institution of equality for all citizens. As far back as March 9, 1790, the Abbé Piattoli had written to Jefferson stating that Poles were well aware of arguments in favor of constitutional government advanced in the *Federalist*. The letter gave a detailed exposition of the provisions of the proposed Constitution.

Although it is not known how Jefferson replied to Piattoli—200 years have complicated the search for any surviving documents in the case—there is an indication in other Jefferson records of his interest in this attempted reform. *(Cont. on p. 167)*

# Two Poles Who Aided America's Independence Movement

The great irony of two of Poland's leading forces for freedom is that they were able to help the fledgling American Republic gain independence, yet were never able to achieve the same result in their own country.

Bust of Pulaksi by Henry D. Saunders in the U.S. Senate Gallery.

Forced into exile after the Polish resistance to Russia failed, Casimir Pulaski came to America in July 1777 to join the struggle for independence.

On the recommendation of Gen. George Washington, the Continental Congress appointed Pulaski Brigadier General of Cavalry on Sept. 15, 1777. The "Pulaski Legion" took part in battles in New Jersey in 1778 and was then ordered to the Southern theater the following year, where it helped defend Charleston, S.C., and fought in the Battle of Savannah. Pulaski distinguished himself in that battle, where he was wounded and died two days later, on Oct. 11, 1779, at the age of 32.

The Continental Congress voted to have a monument erected in his honor. In 1929 Congress established Oct. 11 as a day commemorating the 150th anniversary of Pulaski's death. The Library collections are rich in items related to Pulaski.

Like Pulaski, Tadeusz Kościuszko came to America after being stymied in his efforts to gain independence in his homeland. After graduating from the royal military school in Warsaw, and with the help of King Stanislaw Augustus Pontiatowski and Prince Adam K. Czartoryski, Kościuszko went to Paris, where he studied engineering, fortification, architecture and French philosophy.

Two years after completing his studies and returning to his native country, Kościuszko—disheartened by Poland's plight after the first partition in 1772, but inspired by American revolutionary ideology—traveled to America in the summer of 1776 to offer his services to the troops. He helped plan the fortification of the Delaware River and, on Oct. 18, 1776, was commissioned as a colonel of engineers.

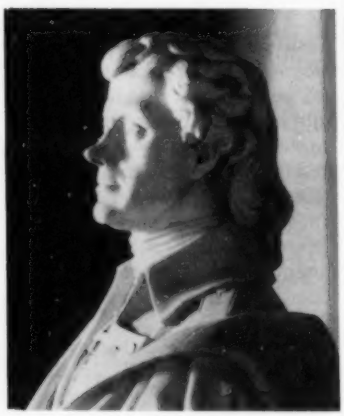
Under the command of Gen. Horatio Gates, he directed the fortification of Saratoga and contributed to the American victory there. Later he planned and supervised the fortification at West Point, where he spent more than two years. In August 1780, after leaving West Point, Kościuszko was appointed chief engineer of the army of the South, where he served under Gen. Nathanael Greene for almost three years. Kościuszko was made a brigadier general in spring 1783.

In mid-1784 he returned to France and went on to Poland. He settled on his family estate and lived quietly until the progressive Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, was abolished. He took a leading part in the war of resistance against the encroachments of Russia, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Kościuszko issued a call for a national uprising in 1794 and led the Polish forces against Russian and Prussian rule in a gallant but unsuccessful rebellion. He won the battle at Raclawice in April, but was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians after his defeat in the battle of Maciejowice in October.

Released after two years of confinement, he traveled from St. Petersburg through Finland, Sweden and England, arriving in Philadelphia in August 1797. He was received enthusiastically by the American people and his old friends and comrades-in-arms.

During his 10-month stay, he and Thomas Jefferson spent many hours exchanging views and establishing durable links of friendship. Kościuszko entrusted to Jefferson the execution of his will and the management of his finances.



Bust of Kościuszko by Saunders is also in the Senate Gallery.

Kościuszko returned to France in May 1798, where he continued to work for an independent Poland. He spent his last two years in Solothurn (Soleure), Switzerland, where he died on Oct. 15, 1817.

# LC Visitors Say 'Thanks' with Hispanic Donations

When six boxes of rare books were delivered last December to the Hispanic Division with no return address, Iêda Siqueira Wiarda wondered how she would ever thank the sender.

"The books could have come from any of three or four Portuguese scholars," said Dr. Wiarda, the division's Luso-Brazilian specialist. But a month later, a letter cleared up the mystery.

The books had been sent by Manuel Gomes da Torre, who had made an unannounced visit to the Library in spring 1990. "He wanted to thank us for our hospitality," said Dr. Wiarda.

To show its appreciation, the Hispanic Division on March 26 held a small reception for the Portuguese cultural attaché to the United States, Dr. Graça Almeida Rodrigues.

Graça Almeida Rodrigues (front right) joined Hispanic Division staffers (from left) Iêda Wiarda, Russell Marr (from Exchange and Gift), Georgette Dorn and Cole Blasier in a discussion of the importance of the recent gifts.

Noteworthy among the approximately 200 volumes are some 20 dissertations. "The dissertations deal with the relationship between Portuguese and American authors, such as Ralph Ellison," Dr. Wiarda said. Although the Library usually does not keep foreign dissertations, she said she will "make a strong argument" for keeping these volumes because "they bridge two cultures."

Dr. Gomes da Torre is a linguist and bibliophile whose chief interest is learning how Portuguese was taught 200 years ago in America.

The Hispanic Division has also received a donation from another visitor to LC: Brazilian entrepreneur and bibliophile José E. Mindlin. "Mr. Mindlin has one of the best private libraries in Latin America," said Dr. Wiarda in commenting on his 20,000-volume collection.

According to Dr. Wiarda, many of the donated volumes were special editions and rare books that the Library did not have in its collections. Also of interest, said Dr. Wiarda, is the fact that inscriptions in many of the books are dedicated to the Library, indicating that many of the purchasers "went out of their way and bought these books to send to us."

And she has made a pitch for additional donations. "I suspect these donors have other things to give us," she said.

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**Constitution** *(Cont. from p. 165)*

Other Americans also took an interest in Poland. George Washington, writing to the American envoy to Portugal, said that "Poland appears to have made large and unexpected strides toward liberty."

Such comparisons with France embarrassed King Stanislaw Augustus, and he sought to have Philip Mazzei emphasize that the Polish Constitution represented a moderate, rather than a revolutionary, turn of events. At first the king was a strong supporter of the new Constitution, but when his Russian neighbor Catherine II (the Great) exerted her influence, the king changed his mind. He agreed to measures for the restoration of Poland's old system of government. He did not, however, avert a new partition of Polish lands, with Russia and Prussia receiving large blocks of territory.

Some Poles, the most prominent being Gen. Kościuszko, resisted, and in 1794 a brave, but ultimately futile, rebellion began. This brought about a third partition, and the abolition of the Polish Kingdom. The Polish people remained divided for more than 120 years among the Russians, Prussians and Austrians until 1918, after the World War I fall of the three occupying states.

The May 3 Constitution remained a monument. During the period between the First and Second World Wars, May 3 was a national memorial day, a testimonial to the strength of the Polish will to remain true to the country's traditions.

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*Dr. Hoskins is the former Polish specialist in the Library's European Division; she is working on a book on art in Poland.* *She acknowledges suggestions about Jefferson from her former colleague Dr. Robert V. Allen of the European Division.*

# Library Announces Public Preview of Reading Room

Members of the public will be given a rare one-time opportunity to preview the newly renovated Main Reading Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building on June 1 and 2, from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.

On these two days, visitors of all ages will be able to view the Main Reading Room from the vantage point of the researchers and writers whose work there is part of America's literary legacy.

Called by an architectural writer "one of the nation's handsomest public spaces," the 1897 building is undergoing a major renovation scheduled for completion in 1993.

After the two-day celebration of the reopening of the Main Reading Room, marking the completion of the first phase in the building's renovation, the room will be open for research purposes. With construction work continuing, safety considerations will make it necessary to limit access to the building.

The reopening of the room is a milestone in the progress of the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson Building, a project begun in 1985 under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

Those who recall the soaring 160-foot arching dome of the room, the statues spaced around the balcony, the clock surrounded by figures in gold bas relief, the paintings and quotations that encircle the room, will see all of these treasures cleaned and restored to their original beauty. In addition, the comfort and use of the room has been enhanced by some innovations, without sacrificing historical integrity.

One of the most noticeable changes is that card catalogs, added to the room five years after its opening, have been removed and replaced by 44 additional reader desks. The reader desk lamps, installed in the 1940s were duplicated on the new desks, which replicate the design of the existing desks. Reader desks have been wired to provide power and data for patrons bringing in their own laptop computers.

The reading room has been carpeted for the first time, with some 1,950 yards of a custom designed Wilton carpet, manufactured in England for the Library. The carpet design incorporates two of the architectural elements found in the room, the ceiling rosettes and the wreaths above the marble columns.

Paint scrapings were done to determine the original colors, and the walls, ceilings and original iron shelving in the alcoves have been restored to the original color scheme.

On the upper levels, exterior windows that were formerly covered over have been uncovered and restored, allowing additional daylight back into the room.

On the second-floor gallery level, the alcoves have been glassed-in to reduce noise. Custom-designed light fixtures have also been added to these alcoves. The fixtures duplicate historical fixtures located elsewhere in the building.

On June 1 and 2, visitors will be admitted through the northeast doors of the Jefferson Building, on Second St. SE. Street parking is limited, but the Library is easily reached by Metrorail. The Capitol South station is one block from the Jefferson Building and Union Station is four blocks away.

For information about the opportunities to see the Main Reading Room after June 2, calls should be directed to the Library's Visitor Services Office (202) 707-5458. As always, however, the Library continues to offer visitors public services and educational programs, such as tours, films, exhibitions and the sales shop, in the James Madison Memorial Building. For information, call (202) 707-8000.

(A story about the room and photos of the renovated space will appear in the May 20 issue.)

# LC Employee to Serve on WHCLIS Topic Committee

Forty people, knowledgeable about library and information policy issues, have been chosen to serve on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS) Topic Committees. Among them is Donna Scheeder, of the Library's Congressional Research Service.

The committees will consolidate thousands of public policy recommendations that have emerged from state and territory preconference activities and those forwarded to the national office from organizations and individuals. There will be a total of 10 topic committees, each working on a single issue area.

Committee members, chosen from nominations received from across the country, represent 21 states and one U.S. territory. They will meet in the Washington, D.C., area April 19-22. Their work will create the agenda for further discussion at the July 9-13 White House Conference.

Committee members are: **Access:** Thomas Hogan of Medford, N.J.; Barbara Douglas of Great Cacaphon, W.Va.; Timothy Gassert of Boston; and Nancy Murdock of Derry, N.H.

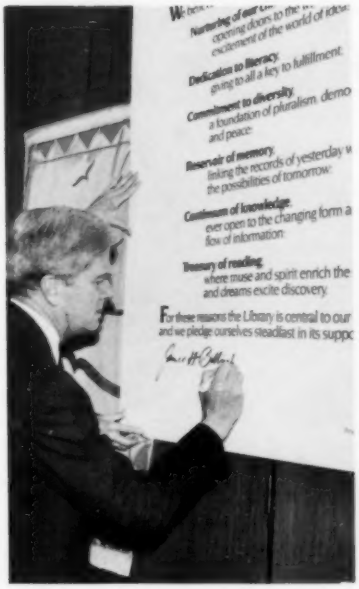
**Governance:** M.L. Reynolds of Frederick, Md.; Jack Winegarten of Fenton, Mich.; Robert Wrenn of Washington, D.C.; and Mary Lou McLean of Hampstead, N.H.

**Marketing:** Marcia Trotta of Meriden, Conn.; Ralph Brown of Crystal Lake, Ill.; Charles Noon of Portsmouth N.H.; and Barbara Pittman of Rockford, Ill.

**National Information Policies:** Thomas Moran of Moline, Ill.; Margaret Warden of Great Falls, Mont.; Donna Scheeder of Washington, D.C.; and Duncan Highsmith of Madison, Wis.

**Networking:** Betty Johnson, De Land, Fla.; Caitlin Robinson of Iowa City, Iowa; Gloria Zamora of Santa Fe, N.M.; and Jane Morgan of Detroit.

**Personnel:** Carolyn Harry of Plattsville, Wis.; Barbara Prentice of Tucson, Ariz.; Raymond Crosby of Boynton Beach, Fla.; and James Baker of Bethesda, Md.


Dedication to literacy
giving to all a key to fulfillment.
Commitment to diversity
a foundation of pluralism, demo
and peace
Reservoir of memory
linking the records of yesterday w
the possibilities of tomorrow
Continuum of knowledge
ever open to the changing form a
flow of information
Treasury of reading
where muse and spirit enrich the
and dreams excite discovery.

**Dr. Billington signs the Library Compact, a project of Friends of Libraries USA, at the April 15 National Library Week reception; John Cole and Jean Trebbi of the Florida Center for the Book discuss the details of a new reading project in her home state.** ***Photos by Jim Higgins***

# Center for the Book Sponsors 'Idea Exchange'

"You represent a real triumph," said Simon Michael Bessie, Center for the Book chairman, to attendees at the third annual "idea exchange" sponsored by the center on April 15.

In addition to the presentation from Mr. Bessie, a publisher at HarperCollins, John Y. Cole, director of the center at the Library of Congress, congratulated representatives from the more than 20 state centers on their success in promoting reading "as enjoyable. This is part of what has worked in our endeavor."

Although the state centers are given guidance from the Library on setting up their programs and ways to promote literacy in their states, most of their activities are grass roots efforts. Thus the meeting gave the participants an opportunity to learn what the other centers have done and will be doing to achieve their goals.

Many of the centers, for example, are promoting writers in their home states. The relationship helps the writer promote his or her works, as well as helping the center get people interested in reading works by local authors. The Kansas center has even gone so far as to set up a data base of state writers. Rhode Island, among others, has sponsored children's bookfairs, sponsored by local organizations. Pennsylvania will help sponsor a "Reading in Reading" day on Nov. 13, and Colorado sponsored "Laughter, Literacy and Libraries" with humorist Dave Barry. Dr. Cole added that Pizza Hut sponsored a "Year of the Lifetime Reader" idea brochure to help the centers plan other activities.

On the topic of sponsorship, the Center for the Book's Michael Thompson announced that the center had just reached the 100 mark for organizational participants in the "Lifetime Reader" campaign. "State centers are our strength in getting and retaining national involvement," said Dr. Cole.

He also told attendees that next year's promotional theme, "Explore New Worlds – Read," will tie in with the Columbus quincentenary and "focus on geography and its importance in reading." The center will also work with the National Geographic Society during Geography Awareness Week.

"The book culture is broader than just our literary heritage," Dr. Cole said. He pointed to the Oregon center's "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country" exhibit as an example. The display, a joint project of the Oregon Center for the Book and the Library (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Nov. 19, 1990), details how the federal government shaped the history and culture of the West. This is interpreted not only through books but also by using manuscripts, maps, music, prints, photographs and government reports.

The meeting, which drew representatives from as close as Virginia and as far away as Alaska, concluded with a reception marking National Library Week.

# Photo Competition Winners Announced

## *'Year of the Lifetime Reader' Contest Draws Over 600 Entries*

Winners were announced April 14 in the "Year of the Lifetime Reader" photo contest, cosponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the American Library Association and World Book Inc.

Thirteen national winners were chosen from more than 600 entries.

Grand prize winner "Great-Great Grandmother Reads to Me," by Connie Thompson

Photos submitted were the top winners in contests sponsored by 256 libraries.

"Year of the Lifetime Reader" is the theme for the 1991 Center for the Book campaign to promote reading as a lifetime endeavor. The Library established the Center in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. First lady Barbara Bush is honorary chair of the program.

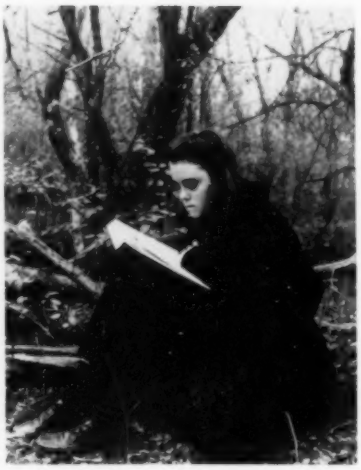
"The photo contest is just one more way for the Center for the Book to heighten awareness of the importance of reading," said John Y. Cole, the Center's director.

The winning photos show people of all ages reading in a variety of settings. A display of the winning photos will be on view later this year at the Library of Congress under the sponsorship of the Center for the Book.

Cash awards were $2,000 for the best of contest grand prize, $1,000 for first place, $500 for second and $250 for third in four divisions. Judges were internationally acclaimed photographer Stan Malinowsky; *Chicago Tribune* photo editor Karen Engstrom; Chicago-based editorial photographer Robert Lieberman; *American Libraries* Editor Tom Gaughan; and William L. Hammond, vice president of product development for World Book.

The Grand Prize was won by Connie Thompson of Pollok, Texas, an amateur photographer who began shooting four years ago when her son insisted she take a camera on her trip to Africa. She joined a photo club and now shoots black-and-white as well as color. Her winning entry, "Great-Great Grandmother Reads to Me," is a black-and-white shot of her grandmother, age 94, and her 11-month-old granddaughter—"the top and bottom of five generations." Ms. Thompson will receive a trip to Washington, D.C., and a personal tour of the Library of Congress. The photo was entered at the Carnegie Branch Library of the Houston Public Library.

First Prize in the Adult, Black-and-White division went to Stephen Mahan III for his photo of two young men reading newspapers on the street in New York City. Mr. Mahan divides his time between Syracuse and whitewater river guiding in the Grand Canyon and in Chile on the Rio Bio-bio. Of his unititled entry, he said, "I saw the kids, the light was beautiful; everything about it was pretty." The photo was entered at the Onondaga County Public Library in Syracuse.



First, youth, black and white winner: "Katie," by Laura Schebler

First Prize in the Youth, Black-and-White division was awarded to Laura Schebler, 17, for "Katie," a portrait of Ms. Schebler's friend. Ms. Schebler shot the photo for a class assignment at Homewood-Flossmoor (Ill.) High School. She said she will save some of the money for college and use the remainder on a new 35mm camera. The photo was entered at the Homewood-Flossmoor High School Library in Flossmoor.

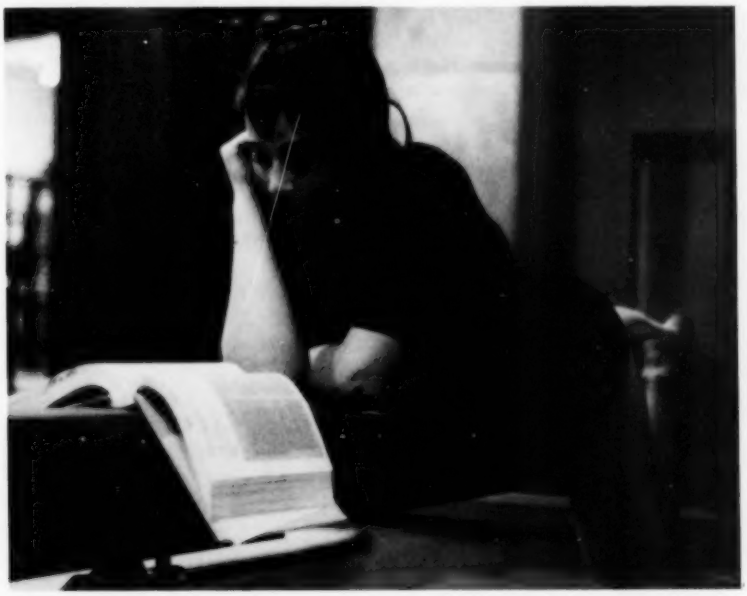
First Prize in the Adult, Color category was won by John Harmon of North Syracuse, N.Y., for his portrait of a young boy reading an inscription on the Lincolm Memorial. Mr. Harmon has been shooting for 10 years. "I try to catch unusual shots," he said. "I saw this shot developing and knew it would be good. The hard part was waiting for all the other tourists to clear away." The photo, "A Just and Lasting Place," was entered at the North Syracuse Library.

First Prize in the Youth, Color division went to Shauna Woodward, 12, of Tamworth, N.H. Encouraged by her sixth-grade teacher to enter, Ms. Woodward made a photo of a friend's brother silhouetted in a window, book in hand. The photo was entered at the K.A. Brett School Library in Tamworth.

Other winners: Adult, Black-and-White—2nd place, Judy Alexander of Vashon, Wash., for "War in the Gulf," a portrait of a woman reading a newspaper, and 3rd place, Anna Kittle of Woodstock, Ill., for "Fighting Illiteracy," entered at the Woodstock Public Library. Color—2nd place, Linda Ziegler for an untitled portrait of her daughter, Jessica, submitted at the Franklin (Neb.) Public Library; and 3rd place, Marvin Spates of Odessa, Fla., for "Steps to Higher Knowledge," entered at the Tampa-Hillsborough County Library.

Youth, Black-and-White—2nd place, Ed Otto Jr. for his portrait "Peter," entered at the Vashon (Wash.) High School Library; and 3rd place, Bruce Murphy, 17, for "Deliciously Dark and Dangerous," submitted to the William Floyd High School Library in Mastic Beach, N.Y. Color—2nd place, Bodie Barton, 15, of Amherst, N.H., for "History Is Fascinating," entered at the Amherst Town Library; and 3rd place, Scott Mears, 10, for "Only the Beginning," submitted to the Broward County Library in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Third, youth, color winner: "Only the Beginning," by Scott Mears



Second, youth, color winner: "History Is Fascinating," by Bodie Barton

Second, youth, black and white, "Peter," by Ed Otto Jr.

# Descendants of Andrew Ellicott Visit the Library

Four members of a family descended from one of the initial surveyors of the territory that was to become the District of Columbia came to the Library in March to see some of the maps their ancestor Andrew Ellicott had produced.

The four Douglass family members are descendants of Andrew Ellicott's daughter Ann, who married David B. Douglass in 1815.

"We feel very proud and humble to learn of the important role our fifth-generation grandfather played in the history of our country," wrote Doris Douglass Welch after her visit.

The Geography and Map Division's Ralph Ehrenberg and Richard Stephenson hosted descendants of Andrew Ellicott, whose early surveys of the Territory of Columbia are part of LC's holdings. In the G&M conference room were (from left) Ehrenberg, John Marshall, Gertrude Douglass, Howard Welch, Nancy Douglass Marshall, Stephenson, David Douglass, Robert Douglass and (front center) Doris Douglass Welch. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Ralph Ehrenberg, acting chief of the Geography and Map Division, and Richard Stephenson, senior cartographic historian and curator of the forthcoming exhibition "City of Magnificent Distances" (which focuses on the planning and design of the federal city), hosted the group of Douglass family members.

David B. Douglass IV, Doris Douglass Welch and Robert A. Douglass are siblings; Nancy Douglass Marshall is the daughter of David Douglass.

Among the Ellicott items they saw were the manuscript topographic map of the Territory of Columbia of 1793, the published version of the same map (1794) and a color reproduction of the 1791 L'Enfant Plan, one of the treasures of the Library. All of these will be part of the October exhibition.

Two hundred years ago, Andrew Ellicott, together with Pierre L'Enfant, began the initial surveys of the territory that was to become the capital city of the new republic.

Ellicott, one of the leading young astronomers and surveyors of his day, was charged with the responsibility of delineating the boundaries that were to constitute the District of Columbia and of determining geodetic control for both the boundary survey and the city plan. At the same time, L'Enfant undertook the initial survey of the federal city to prepare a plan that would show the locations of major public buildings.

Ellicott's preliminary map was examined and approved by George Washington on March 30, 1791, and he was directed to undertake the final survey. However, because of various interruptions and Ellicott's increasing involvement with the city survey and the preparation of its plan (which he was asked by George Washington to undertake when L'Enfant did not have his plan ready for engraving and publication), the fieldwork was not completed until December 1792.

Ellicott completed a manuscript topographic map of the Territory of Columbia and presented it to Washington on June 25, 1793; an engraved copy was given to the president on Feb. 27, 1794.

As Mr. Ehrenberg said, "Ellicott's topographic plan was a significant cartographic achievement. For almost 70 years it remained the only official printed map of the entire district, and all subsequent topographic maps were based on it."

*—Helen Dalrymple*

**ATTENTION**

The LC *Information Bulletin* is beginning a Letters column. Letters may be on *any* subject of interest that relates to a *Bulletin* article.

Send letters to LC Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Room LM-105, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540.

# Collection Offers Source of Information on China

Scholars looking for the oldest and latest information on China have a superb resource in the yearbook and gazetteer collections in the Chinese Section at the Library.

Dating back to the 14th and 15th centuries and as recently as 1991, these publications are a major source of information on what is going on in the People's Republic of China. They are a part of the Library's Chinese collection of more than 590,000 items that is expected to top the 600,000 mark this year.

"We only had a few of the yearbooks available until the late 1970s," explained Chi Wang, head of the Chinese Section. "Before 1978 yearbook information was not easily obtainable outside of China, but since 1977 or 1978, when Deng Xiaoping began encouraging the publication of new and different kinds of statistics in yearbooks on topics such as trade, economics, agriculture and publishing, there are between 200 and 300 yearbook titles now published in the People's Republic of China." The yearbooks also contain government announcements, regulations and other major statistics.

The publications deal with many topics, ranging from the *National Statistical Yearbook* to a *World Military Yearbook*. Looking through the *Light Industry Yearbook*, one gets a quick general picture of events through color photographs, a selection of items on people in the news, information about the Shanghai economy and on labor, wages, education and training, as well as information on light industry in the provinces.

The Library receives the yearbooks on an irregular basis. According to Dr. Wang, LC has more than 100 titles. "We have to be selective in what we collect," he said. "We can't collect all of them because of space and staffing limitations. But it is a new trend for persons outside of China to know what is going on in different fields, for example, production statistics by factory for textiles."

As were the yearbooks, the gazetteers were not generally available outside of China until after the late 1970s. The Library's holdings of more than 4,000 titles of traditional local gazetteers include one from Hunan Province dated 1757—before the independence of the U.S. colonies—and another is from the Ching Dynasty, dated 1877.

During the past two years, the Library has collected a number of local gazetteers from many of the 30 provinces and autonomous regions of China. According to Dr. Wang, "The trend now in the People's Republic of China is more toward regional publication, and not centralized under the national press, so more local yearbooks and gazetteers are appearing. Not all of the provinces publish gazetteers; on the other hand some are published by cities. They are revised and updated irregularly."

The changes made from the traditional to modern-day publishing are pronounced in the gazetteers. The traditional ones have vertical Chinese characters and read from the back to the front of the volume. There are no pictorial elements, and the emphasis is placed on local gentry and celebrities and announcements of the names of persons who passed civil service examinations. The more recent gazetteers are printed horizontally and read from the front of the binding.

The gazetteers typically are divided into sections devoted to topics such as the geographic, administrative and political organization of the

*(Cont. on p. 175)*

A gazetteer from Hunan Province (front left) published in 1757 and printed in the traditional vertical columns that read from the right to the left and from the back to the front of the volume. Beside it is a 1979 gazetteer from Hunan Province with modern-style horizontal printing that reads from left to right starting at the front of the volume. In back are local gazetteers from Anhui Province that show the traditional case binding (left) and a modern hardback binding (right). *Photo by Jim Higgins*

# Folklife Center 'Adopts' Ethnic Music Discography

In his foreword Librarian of Congress James H. Billington calls Richard K. Spottswood's new discography a work in which "the Library [of Congress] can justly take pride," for the seven-volume compilation was conceived here nearly 15 years ago.

That discography, *Ethnic Music on Records: A Discography of Ethnic Recordings Produced in the United States, 1893 to 1942,* is a comprehensive documentation of foreign-language records made in the United States and its possessions. Included in the University of Illinois Press publication are all the recordings known to have been produced, in the languages of Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, as well as Slavic, Spanish, Scandinavian, English and American Indian.

As part of its celebration of the bicentennial of the American Revolution, the Library sponsored the 15-record series *Folk Music in America,* and in 1974 Mr. Spottswood was hired to coordinate the project. The series included a sampling of ethnic recordings (both field and commercial) and thus featured for the first time the panoply of grass roots ethnic musical traditions extant in America during the first half of the 20th century. Beyond the documentary work of Finnish researcher Pekka Gronow, little scholarly attention had been given to the subject, and Spottswood realized it was worthy of more.

Alan Jabbour was head of the Archive of Folk Song from 1969 until 1974, when he left to set up a folk arts program at the National Endowment for the Arts. He returned to the Library in 1976 to become director of the American Folklife Center, newly created as part of the bicentennial celebration.

In January 1978, as the first major event of the new center, Dr. Jabbour organized the conference "Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage." The conference brought together scholars, producers, performers and collectors. It was the first time the subject of ethnic recordings had been dealt with in a public forum and, not surprisingly, Mr. Spottswood was hired to coordinate the event. In 1982 the Library published *Ethnic Recordings in America,* with nine papers developed from the conference, including one by Mr. Spottswood, "Commercial Ethnic Recordings in the United States."

Richard Spottswood in the Folklife Reading Room; his discography covers ethnic music in America for 1893-1942.

For Mr. Spottswood, the next logical step was to develop a discography, and he began in the usual way at that time by making notes on 3-by-5 index cards. He had no idea where the effort would take him. It was, he said, "a walk into the woods without a compass." With the sponsorship of the John Edwards Memorial Foundation, he received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to launch his search for record titles. He then received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities for computerizing the information and subsidizing publication of the work.

He worked full-time on the project from the fall of 1978 through 1983, and after that worked part-time editing and arranging the material.

Meanwhile, at the Library, Dr. Jabbour regarded the project as worthy of support and arranged for Mr. Spottswood to meet Timothy Saffell of the Library's Automated Systems Office (ASO), who offered to help by designing a new computer program for discographic information. Later, the same computer technology was used to print camera-ready copy for the publisher, thus saving the expense of typesetting and design. In 1985, on a visit to the University of Illinois Press, Mr. Spottswood mentioned the project to editor Judy McCulloh, who expressed interest. There was some talk of publishing through the Government Printing Office, but university press publication offered the flexibility in marketing unavailable with government publishing.

While the list of recordings reaches far beyond the collections of the Library and the series has been published by a commercial press, LC's help was vital in bringing this

*(Cont. on p. 175)*

# PUBLICATION

## Update No. 3 To *USMARC Format For Bibliographic Data*

Update No. 3 to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. The update contains additions and changes to the format resulting from proposals which were considered by the ALA ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its January and June 1990 meetings.

An important part of the update consists of some data elements (tags, indicators, subfield codes and fixed field elements) that were made obsolete as a result of the format integration proposal considered by MARBI at its July 1988 meetings. The data elements made obsolete were those that were expected to have little impact on systems. Changes to such elements, however, caused numerous examples in the format to change.

*USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* documentation is prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office and published by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Update No. 3 sells for $25 to North American subscribers; $30 to international subscribers. New subscribers to *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* can purchase a cumulated text (consisting of the base text; Updates No. 1 and No. 2; and binders 1, 2 and 3) for $100. To order the publications, contact the Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541-5017; or telephone (202) 707-6100; or FAX (202) 707-1334.

## Library Issues Network Planning Paper

A report from the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC), *Riding the Electronic Wave—Document Delivery: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting November 29-December 1, 1989*, is now available. Issued as *Network Planning Paper* No. 20 by the Library of Congress' Network Development and MARC Standards Office, the report (ISBN 0-8444-0703-8, 100 pp.) may be obtained for $10 from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

The focus of the meeting was the changing environment of the document delivery in the last 10 years. NAC held program sessions in 1982 and 1984 on the topic of document delivery in the library and information services environment. At that time, a gradual shift to electronic delivery of copies with the introduction of high-speed tele-facsimile equipment was predicted. The environment has indeed changed and the changes were clearly reflected in several presentations.

Four papers in this new issue describe high-volume document delivery and loan activities, including OCLC's interlibrary loan subsystem, with an emphasis on loans between types of libraries and between states; the National Library of Medicine's DOCLINE, which with its holdings data base and routing system reported the routing of 1.6 million journal requests during 1989; the University of California's document delivery system, which serves faculty, graduate students and staff among the nine campuses and 110 libraries of the UC system; and the Canada Institute for Scientific Information, which services from 550 to 1,700 requests per day.

The last three papers focused on the impact of new technology on delivery systems, discussing full-text transmission, CD-ROM-based delivery systems, such as ADONIS and a National Agricultural Library project, and general marketing possibilities.

All papers concurred that networking and special linkages have become a major thrust in the document-delivery arena. It is anticipated that within the next two years, a series of prototypes of image/full text systems mounted specifically for document-delivery services will develop.

The results of NAC's earlier document-delivery program sessions were issued as No. 7 and No. 9 in the *Network Planning Paper* series and are also available from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Questions regarding the work of NAC and its publications should be directed to the editor, Sigrid G. Harriman, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

**Yearbooks** *(Cont. from p. 173)*
province or city. They also provide information on industry, transportation and postal services, city and urban planning, commerce and finance, education, science and culture. Appendixes may list leading well-known personalities born in the province or city from ancient times to the present. Tourism opportunities and special products are also available in appendixes. Photographs, color illustrations and maps are often included.

"It is quite natural then," Dr. Wang commented, "for scholars and historians to turn to them for information concerning the social organizations, economic conditions, folkways and superstitions, biographical data and the cultural achievements of any given locality."

The Chinese Section also has begun collecting volumes written in ethnic minority languages. Of the 55 ethnic minority languages in China, the section has about 2,000 volumes in about 20 of the languages, such as Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Moso, Zhuang and Manchu. The section has several hundred items of ephemera, quite a few dealing with the Tiananmen Square incident.

—*Jean E. Tucker*

**Ethnic Music** *(Cont. from p. 174)*
important work of scholarship to fruition. The computer data base remains in the custody of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. "While the project was not strictly our own," said Dr. Jabbour, "we felt as if we had adopted it."

Five hundred copies of the book have been printed for sale; the price is $300. For further information, contact University of Illinois Press, 54 E. Gregory Drive, Champaign, IL 61820.

(Mr. Spottswood is host of "The Homegrown Music Hour," which airs on National Public Radio. Listeners of the program hear selections from the Folk Archive collections, as well as commercial folk recordings.)

—*James Hardin*

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